

BUT 71 VOTES AGAINST IT

Bill Raising Legislators Salaries Passed the House

AMID MUCH CONFUSION

The Salary-grabbers "Coughed Down" a Member Who Opposed Bill, But Subsequently Offered an Apology for Their Discourtesy.

State House, Jan. 21.

The House Wednesday afternoon walked right up to the state's dough dish and took out \$20,000 or \$25,000 to raise the salaries of its own members, and that in the face of state-tax. The vote was 148 to 71. Some of the members were so anxious to get at the question that they coughed an esteemed member who was trying to speak against the measure into his seat. The House was sorry it had done it, thought and apologized by a rising vote. In addition to this, the House advanced to a third reading the normal school bill that carry appropriations of \$50,000, but refused to stand for a central industrial school bill that carries an appropriation of \$80,000. The Bacon-Cushman tax commission bill passed by a vote of 133 to 83.

The Bacon Tax Bill.

Mr. Barber opposed the passage of the bill, saying that the legislature might just as well get together on the question of the abolition of offices, a flat rate on intangibles and the repeal of the exemption of stock of foreign corporations.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Harding of Vershire to cut out sections 71, 72 and 73 of the bill, as being a rank piece of class legislation. Mr. Bacon explained that cutting out those sections of the bill, so far as the attempt to get at the control of offsets was concerned. The amendment was refused unanimously.

Mr. Bacon went on to say further that the time had passed for the discussion of the three great questions, and he believed the argument should be on the bill in question.

Mr. Martin of Brooklyn opposed the bill on the ground that it would cost \$20,000 or \$25,000. The bill called for a reappraisal in 1909. Mr. Bacon replied that it was his honest belief that operation of the law for the next year would not be more than \$12,000. He stated that the quadrennial reappraisal had to be taken in 1910, anyway, and that the bill simply provided for the reappraisal this year instead of in 1910.

The yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Bacon and the result was 133 to 83 in favor of the passage of the bill.

The Normal School Bill.

H. 628, appropriating \$50,000 for the establishment of the Vermont State Normal School, was taken up as a special order. Mr. Bacon of the committee on appropriations explained the problem that was before that committee and the need shown for a central normal school for the teaching of manual training, also it was shown that the state did not own the property where the present normal schools were located and that it would take some money to keep them going in a fitting manner. Personally, he said that the question, in his opinion, was whether the state needed these appropriations to carry on their work properly.

The cost ought not to be taken as a serious consideration. Mr. Howe of Bennington thought the other bills providing for appropriations for the normal schools already established ought to be taken up first and moved that the bill establishing a new central school be ordered to lie. This motion was carried.

When H. 629, appropriating \$7,500 to each of the three normal schools, Randolph Johnson and Castleton, was taken up, it was ordered to a third reading without debate. H. 630 was taken up next, which appropriates \$20,000 for the building of a suitable normal school at Johnson. Mr. Boutwell of Stockbridge offered an amendment which cut out the provision that the town of Johnson pay \$5,000 to the state for a site before the \$20,000 was allowed, but this amendment was killed. Then the bill was ordered to a third reading.

After the House had passed favorably upon the appropriations of an aggregate of \$50,000 for the regular normal schools,

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

How to Find Out.

Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours.

A brick dust sediment, or settling, stringy or milky appearance often indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back are also symptoms that tell you the kidneys and bladder are out of order and need attention.

What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills almost every wish in correcting rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. Corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest because of its remarkable health restoring properties. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

You may have a sample bottle sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Mention this paper and remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

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Sarsatabs

Chocolate-coated tablets, combine the most successful remedies for all humors and eruptions, stomach, liver and kidney ailments, loss of appetite, constipation, biliousness, indigestion, and all the ills of the system. Sarsatabs, having all its wonderful medicinal properties, are a safe, economical, and consumable, giving great satisfaction, especially to people prone to take laxatives. No other medicine purges so gently and so effectively. Sold by all druggists of mail. Hood Co., Lowell, Mass. It Made by Hood's Good.

The bill first called up, H. 628, was taken up again. Mr. Howe said that the original amount asked was \$125,000, and he inquired if the committee thought the building could be put up for the \$80,000 asked in the bill. Mr. Bacon of Hartford said that the committee thought that just the administration building would be attended to by this appropriation and later legislatures could take care of dormitories and expenses for maintenance. Mr. Davis of Springfield said people did everything for their children, while they should teach them to do everything possible for themselves. He favored the bill.

Mr. Williams made a speech, in which he related his experience in connection with the common schools as a director, saying that the principal difficulty he and his associates had was in getting good teachers. He said that perhaps it was not the fault of the normal schools, as they did as much as their facilities allowed, but he believed there was need of an industrial school to keep up to the times. If the state needed such a school, it ought to have it. Mr. Locklin of Richmond said he believed the time was coming when the state would have an industrial normal school, but he thought the three normal schools were sufficient at the present time. The bill was then refused a third reading by an emphatic vote.

The bill which provides for payment by the state of the experts employed by the insurance commissioners to examine the domestic companies, in accordance with the law, every five years, was ordered by Mr. DeBoer of Montpelier in answer to queries. He said at the present time the companies examined had to pay the expenses of the experts and that the passage of the bill would mean an expense of between \$4,000 and \$5,000. The House evidently thought it was worth the cost of the companies' taxes to be relieved of the expenses of the examination required by law for the bill was ordered to a third reading unanimously.

House Raises Its Pay.

The House Wednesday afternoon voted to raise its pay to \$4 a day. The available seats in the gallery and at the rear end of the hall were crowded at the time, but the members in favor swayed toward their modesty and when the yeas and nays were called placed themselves on record. Mr. Ballou of Chester was in the chair when the bill came up and Speaker Cheney took occasion to place himself on record as against the passage of the bill as far as raising his own salary was concerned. He moved to amend the bill by striking out the section which raised the speaker's salary from \$6 to \$8 a day. Several protested on the ground that the speaker deserved it more than anyone else, but Mr. Cheney persisted in his point and said if the House did not accept the amendment he would not take his \$8 a day, his present salary. The House refused to pass the amendment. Then the bill was placed on its passage, and Mr. Boyce of Waterbury offered an amendment, making the increase to apply to coming legislatures. Mr. Kinsley favored this and a few expressed themselves as opposed, and then the amendment was killed with emphasis.

Mr. Hewitt of Berlin opposed the passage of the bill. Mr. Seaver of Williamstown said that a member in speaking on a bill the other day, said that if it were passed the House would look like 30 cents. Mr. Seaver thought that would be its appearance if this bill were passed. Mr. Goodell of Whitehall, the wit of the House, thought the gentleman made a mistake and should have said 20 cents. By the passage of this bill it would increase its standing one cent.

A Disgraceful Act Rectified.

The House was by this time in a boisterous mood and just crazy to raise their salaries. Mr. Adams of Marlboro, an older gentleman who sits on the back seat in one of the further corners of the hall, rose to speak against the bill. He said the other day when the bill was up for its third reading that he was elected with the expectation of receiving \$3 a day for his work and he could not conscientiously take any more than that from the state. The argument had been made the other day that the salaries had been set at \$3 a day in 1867 and that the cost of living had increased since then. Mr. Adams was refuting this argument. He said that he was alive in 1867 and was relating the prices on certain articles then and now. A suit of clothes then cost him \$18. He now bought the same for \$6. A barrel of flour then cost him \$12 and now it could be bought for \$6.

About this time the over-anxious salary-grabbers set up a little cough. The noise was slight and scattered at first. It increased in volume rapidly until within a few seconds the place sounded like an animal tent and a person could not be heard. Mr. Adams, who is a retired old gentleman with grey hair, whose age is set down in the directory at 81, sat down and the tears came into his eyes. He had been coughed down. The presiding officer rapped for order and when Mr. Adams started in again you could have heard a pin drop. He said that he had not intended to weary the House by talking too much and that he was sorry if he had done it, but he wanted to express himself as opposed to the bill, as he did the other day, because he thought he ought to. He apologized to the House and said that he would trouble them by talking no more. The House was sorry. Many tears came into the eyes of those present and the more thoughtful members were exasperated.

Mr. Hewitt of Berlin arose and with voice called the House down, saying that the man who had been insulted was one of the best members of the House and he hoped the day would never come when it would be said that Vermonters would not allow both sides of a question to be heard on the floor of the hall of representatives. Mr. Williams of Newport said that Mr. Adams had represented his town in the legislature 24 years ago and was one of the most valuable members of the House. Speaker Cheney said he had served many sessions with Mr. Adams and he esteemed him highly. He felt sure the House did not do it intentionally. Mr. Howe of Bennington said that the House had insulted one of its most conscientious and hard working members and he moved that the House extend its apologies and by a rising vote request him to continue. The House really didn't intend to do it, and every member arose. Mr. Adams arose and thanked the members for their expressions of apology and said that he had nothing more to say. He just wanted to speak against the measure he thought was wrong. That the House forgot itself only and really holds Mr. Adams in high esteem, was demonstrated by the little caucus held in the back part of the hall after adjournment. Everybody came up to shake hands with him and he was soon feeling his fine old self again.

A yea and nay vote was taken on the question and the bill-raising the salaries was passed 148 to 71.

NEW MOVE IN LIBEL SUIT

Validity of Original Subpoenas in Question

NEW ONES ARE ISSUED

World Men Called to Testify in the Case of "The United States Against the Press Publishing Company and Others."

New York, Jan. 21.—A new move by the government was made yesterday in the libel proceedings in the federal court here growing out of the criticism by the New York World of the Panama canal purchase. Two employees of the World, whose publishers, the Press Publishing Company, have been named as the defendants in the proceedings, were yesterday served with subpoenas in which they are summoned to appear and testify in the case of "The United States against the Press Publishing Company and Others." Who the other defendants are was not specified.

The two men so served are Thomas Corcoran and William Gull. Gull's name appears for the first time in the list of those served with subpoenas, but Corcoran is one of the World's employees served in the first instance under the indefinite form to which attorneys for the World registered objection and contested in the courts. The validity of his original subpoena, with that of the four other World employees subpoenaed at the same time, is still awaiting a decision by United States Judge Ward of the United States circuit court.

Under his new subpoena Corcoran appeared yesterday in readiness to testify, but with Gull, the other witness summoned, was excused until tomorrow.

A call came from the jury room for John Doe, under which William J. Dempsey, head of the World's mailing department, was subpoenaed, and also for Lieut. Lyda, but there was no response, and the jury took up other matters.

Find That The Indianapolis News Is Not a Corporation.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Proving still further into the alleged libelous articles in the New York World and the Indianapolis News against Charles P. Taft, Douglas Robinson and William Nelson Cromwell, the federal grand jury yesterday heard a number of out-of-town witnesses. These included James E. Berry, township assessor, Albert Sahm, county auditor, and Charles Clarke, a member of the cashier's staff of the News, all of Indianapolis.

The usual crowds assembled in the vicinity of the grand jury room in order to obtain a view of the leading figures in the now famous libel suit. Dist. Atty. Baker and his assistants, Messrs. McNamara and Proctor, were early in their offices wading through a mass of documents bearing on the case. Hilton V. Brown, business manager of the News, and Edwin S. Harding, foreman of the grand jury, and Bert Parker, auditor, all of the Indianapolis News, also appeared as witnesses.

The examination of witnesses was conducted with a great deal of expedition. So far as the Indianapolis News employees are concerned, the ownership of the paper and the fact of their employment by it, was established. Messrs. Berry and Sahm enlightened the jury regarding the property holdings of the News.

Contrary to the general understanding, it was brought out before the jury that the Indianapolis News was a partnership and not a corporation. John W. Yerkes, counsel for the News, said: "The Indianapolis News is not a corporation. That is the theory the government has been going on. It is a partnership." No books of the partnership were produced before the grand jury.

The six witnesses who came here from Indianapolis left for home this afternoon.

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BEAUTIFUL HAIR

It Makes The Plainest Face Attractive.

Any woman can have beautiful and luxuriant hair by using Parisian Sage, the most efficient hair tonic and dandruff cure.

Parisian Sage is the favorite hair tonic of refined people, and since its introduction it has met with wonderful success.

If you want beautiful, lustrous hair, that will be the envy of your friends, go to the Red Cross Pharmacy and get a bottle of Parisian Sage to-day and use it for a week.

If at the end of the week you are not satisfied that Parisian Sage is the most delightful and refreshing hair tonic you ever used, take it back and get your money.

"After using one bottle of Parisian Sage, I now have a better growth of hair and I found your hair restorer pleasant to use. After the first application, the dandruff disappeared and my hair stopped falling out, and it has been restored to its natural color. I now recommend your Parisian Sage to all my lady friends."—Lottie Hall, 111 Mt. Hope Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

Parisian Sage is guaranteed to cure dandruff, and stop falling hair.

Parisian Sage costs only 50 cents a bottle at the Red Cross Pharmacy or by express, charge prepaid, from Giroux Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

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The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

In supplying that demand with its excellent combination of Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna, the California Fig Syrup Co. proceeds along ethical lines and relies on the merits of the laxative for its remarkable success.

That is one of many reasons why Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna is given the preference by the Well-Informed. To get its beneficial effects always buy the genuine—manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., only, and for sale by all leading druggists. Price fifty cents per bottle.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Dynamite Wrecks Part of Plant of Dupont Powder Company.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21.—A terrific explosion of a large quantity of dynamite yesterday at the plant of the Dupont Powder company at Gibbstown, on the New Jersey side of the Delaware river, 20 miles south of Philadelphia, resulted in injuries to a dozen persons and frightened people within a radius of 30 miles. George Hales, an employee of the Dupont plant, is missing and other employees say that he was no doubt killed. His brother Joel was injured.

The explosion occurred in the dynamite mill. What caused it has not been determined. The explosion of the dynamite was so great that it took with it several other small one-story corrugated iron buildings.

The explosion was felt in all parts of Philadelphia, Camden, N. J., and in all the suburbs within a radius of 20 miles of this city. In several parts of the city, especially in West Philadelphia, people ran from their homes, believing that an earthquake had occurred. Many women with the Italian earthquake fresh in their minds, began to cry and ran into the streets. In the crowded sections of the city there was much excitement.

GOVERNOR LILEY IS DROPPED FROM HOUSE

Was Elected Connecticut Executive While Still in Congress.

Washington, Jan. 21.—George L. Liley, who was inaugurated governor of Connecticut on Jan. 5, while occupying a seat in the House of Representatives, was dropped from membership in that body yesterday.

D. F. DAVIS SUCCESSFUL.

After a great deal of effort and correspondence D. F. Davis, the popular druggist, has succeeded in getting the Dr. Howard Co. in making special high price introductory offer on the regular fifty cent size of their celebrated specific for the cure of constipation and dyspepsia.

This medicine is a recent discovery for the cure of all diseases of the stomach and bowels. It not only gives quick relief, but it makes permanent cures.

Dr. Howard's specific has been so remarkably successful in curing constipation, dyspepsia and all liver troubles, that D. F. Davis is willing to return the price paid in every case where it does not give relief.

So great is the demand for this specific that D. F. Davis has been able to secure only a limited supply, and every one who is troubled with dyspepsia, constipation or liver trouble should call upon him at once.

POST CARDS

We have the largest and most complete and varied line of Post Cards in the city.

They range in subjects from local views of the city and state, to scenes of national interest to memento cards and to the better class of comic ones.

Birthday cards and apt special holiday cards on display.

Post Cards are a faithful friend, getter and keeper. A little remembrance worth the name.

Prices from two cards for 5c and all in-between figures up to 50c each.

O. J. DODGE, The Jeweler,

200 Main St. With Ideal Book Store.

Rexall

Tasteless Castor Oil (AROMATIC)

The finest quality of Cold-pressed Castor Oil pleasantly flavored and agreeable to the palate. Contains all the laxative properties of Castor Oil without its nauseating effects. It is pleasant to the taste and children will take it readily.

25 Cents Per Bottle.

Red Cross Pharmacy,

Miles Granite Block.

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Miles Granite Block.

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Red Cross Pharmacy,

Miles Granite Block.

SURE 25TH SHOT UP TOWN

Frazier Backs the President on Brownsville

SENATOR OPPOSES BILLS

For Re-enlistment—Negro Should Have No Uncommon Treatment—Declares Emphatically Races Must Never Be Amalgamated.

Washington, Jan. 21.—Senator Frazier of Tennessee, yesterday spoke on the Brownsville affair and opposed the passage of any one of the pending bills for the reestablishment of the negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth regiment who were discharged without honor by the president. Senator Frazier's remarks were of especial interest, as he was a member of the committee on military affairs which investigated the Brownsville incident, his views being those of a Southerner who had an intimate knowledge of the negro race.

"Whenever," declared Mr. Frazier, "any question arises affecting the negro there are certain people, including the negro himself, who seem to think that he should be dealt with in an exceptional and unusual way; that he is to be treated as the ward of the nation, and must be the constant object of its care and solicitude. If these people in every section of the country who are especially solicitous for the negro's welfare would by act and word, teach the negro that he is to be shown no exceptional consideration, but must stand or fall on his own merits and merit alone, they would render him incalculable benefit and the country a lasting service."

Analyzing the testimony taken in various investigations, Mr. Frazier said there was no question as to the guilt of the soldiers of the Twenty-fifth regiment. He justified the president in his discharge of the entire body of troops because of the impossibility of fixing the guilt upon particular soldiers. Speaking of the incentive of the soldiers for the commitment of the crime, he said that the negro resents any apparent discrimination against him on account of his race and color. It was admitted by many of the soldiers in their testimony, he said, that the indignities which they claimed had been inflicted upon some of them, were frequent matters of discussion in the barracks of the soldiers. Their restriction in the saloons of Brownsville, Mr. Frazier said, gave ample incentive for the resentment that was shown against them against the people of the town.

In the conclusions which I have reached in this matter, and in the views I have expressed upon it, I have been influenced by no prejudice against the negro," he said. "I know the negro, his faults and his virtues, and he has many virtues. My knowledge and observation of the negro race covers almost the span of my life, for they trained me in my infancy, played with me in my boyhood, and I have known and studied them in mature manhood. I have prosecuted and defended them as a lawyer; I have tried and passed sentence upon them as a judge; I have exerted the power of the state to shield and protect them against lawless mobs sought to be inflicted upon them for grave crimes when I was governor of my state, and many times in pity have I reached out to them the hand of executive clemency, because of their weakness."

Mr. Frazier discussed at some length the race problem in the South. That the white race should dominate politically, that the social barrier which separates the races should never be allowed to be lowered, and that there must be no amalgamation of the races, the speaker maintained, were essential for the civilization of the country. He added:

"One thing I do know, that the solution of this problem rests primarily in the hands of the Southern white man and the Southern black man, and calls for the wisest counsel and broadest conservatism of both. I know that it can never be solved by men far removed from its fatal touch, and whose minds are not filled with an appalling sense of the deep racial difficulties with which it is hedged about."

BIG RALLY IN AUGUSTA.

Taft to Speak at a Banquet This Evening.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 21.—Yesterday was Taft day in Augusta, the weather assisting with sunshine and balm, the preparations for a big rally in the afternoon and banquet last evening.

Mr. Taft spoke from the same street corner that President McKinley talked from ten years ago. Over two hundred prominent Southerners participated in last night's banquet, where Mr. Taft was the principal speaker. C. P. Taft reached here yesterday from Washington where he appeared before the federal grand jury in the Panama libel case. He said he could throw no additional light on the proceeding.

TREATY READY FOR SENATE.

It Relates to Disputes With Canada.

Washington, Jan. 21.—The treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the boundary waters between this country and Canada was cord favorably received by the Senate yesterday at a meeting of the committee on foreign relations.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR PILES.

Pile sufferers know that ointments and other local treatments sometimes relieve but never cure. They don't remove the cause.

There is a little tablet that is taken internally, removes the cause of piles, and cures any case of any kind, no matter how long standing.

A month's treatment costs \$1.00. Ask for Dr. Leonard's Hem-Roid (thousand dollar guarantee goes with every treatment).

Hem-Roid is the discovery of Dr. Leonard of Lincoln, Neb., one of the most distinguished and successful physicians in the Western states.

Rickert & Wells, 100 North Main street, Barre, Vt., or Dr. Leonard Co., Station B, Buffalo, N. Y.

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A Good Baker may make Good Bread from poor flour, but even a poor baker can make good bread from

Ceresota Flour

Its use is the surest way to perfect bread.

COOPER MURDER TRIAL BEGINS.